

*L. O. Bradley*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE CROOK,

U. S. ARMY.

COMMANDING

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

1885.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,  
IN THE FIELD,

FORT BOWIE, A. T., *September 9, 1885.*

*To the*

*Assistant Adjutant General,  
Division of the Pacific.*

SIR :

I have the honor to report that the condition of military affairs in the Department of Arizona was, up to the 17th of May, eminently satisfactory. All the various bands of Apaches were on their reservation and for a period of more than two years not an outrage or depredation of any kind had been committed by Indians in the Department of Arizona or in New Mexico.

On the evening of the 17th of May, I received a telegram from Captain PIERCE, in charge of the police control of the White Mountain reservation, repeating in substance a dispatch from Lieutenant BRITTON DAVIS, 3d Cavalry, who was in immediate charge of the Chiricahua prisoners, stating that *Geronimo* and *Mangus*, with a party of their following were making preparations to leave the reservation, and giving details of preparations which had been made to prevent the exodus. Captain PIERCE stated that he should immediately start with such scouts as he could hastily gather, by a route which would probably intercept them, should they finally leave the reservation. Before any reply could be sent to this telegram, the telegraph wire between San Carlos and Fort Apache was cut, and the next afternoon information was received that *Geronimo*, *Mangus*, *Nana*, *Natchez* and *Chihuahua*, with about fifty bucks had left at dark on the previous evening, and that Captain SMITH, with two troops 4th Cavalry, and Lieutenants GATEWOOD and DAVIS with a party of White Mountain and Chiricahua scouts were in pursuit. So soon as their departure was known all available troops were put in motion to overtake or intercept them. The Commanding Officer District of New Mexico was notified of the outbreak and of the movements of my troops, and finally no efforts were spared to warn citizens at exposed points of the danger impending. The details of the operations against the renegades will be made the subject of a special report at a later date; but I may add here that Captain SMITH marched without resting, until dark on the

18th—a distance of sixty miles—over exceedingly rough and difficult trails, and continued the pursuit with all celerity and energy possible, but was unable to do more than to hurry them ahead and possibly prevent depredations and save the lives of people living on Eagle Creek and at the ranches along the Gila. The evidence shows that the renegades, numbering, as it was afterwards ascertained, thirty-four men and eight well grown boys, and ninety-two women and children, traveled one hundred and twenty miles before stopping for rest or food. I may also add as showing the amount of difficulties with which troops in this country have to contend in the pursuit of Indians, that though there were twenty troops of Cavalry, and one hundred Indian scouts at different times on the trail of the small parties into which the Indians had separated, it is thought that the renegades escaped into Mexico without the loss of one of their number, and this in spite of most earnest and vigorous pursuit.

I have traversed the whole question of Indian management in former reports, but it seems proper and even necessary that I should again discuss it, as its importance increases in even greater ratio than the property interests of the territories concerned.

The first point perhaps in order is the danger of divided control and consequent divided responsibility. From this source spring most of the troubles incident to Indian management, not caused by absolute bad treatment and injustice. "The hand that feeds should punish." So absolutely necessary is this that I have always insisted upon it as a fundamental principle in Indian government, and though I have usually failed in impressing this necessity upon the Departments at Washington, I have endeavored in every way to preserve harmony between the officers of the Indian and War Departments. So long ago as 1873, I find among the instructions which I issued in a General Order from Headquarters Department of Arizona, dated April 8, 1873, the following paragraph :

"Perfect harmony between the officers of the Indian and War Departments on duty together, is absolutely necessary, in treating Indians so lately hostile and so apparently incorrigible, and the Department Commander earnestly enjoins this harmony, and directs that in case of difference in matters where the line is not plainly marked, that officers carefully avoid such difference being made known to the Indians, and that they refrain from any

overt act in the matter at issue, until instructions from these Headquarters shall have been received."

I have so often pointed out the dangers arising from lack of harmony in the management of the Apaches, in letters to the Department, in conversations with Indian agents and Interior officials, that it seems hardly necessary to again recur to it, but the importance of the matter requires that the attention of the Department should again be called to it in pointing out the difficulties and unfortunate results which have followed the course of management of Indian affairs on the White Mountain reservation.

Upon returning to this Department in 1882, I found that perhaps one of the most serious causes for dissatisfaction on the part of the Apaches then on the reservation was that they were huddled together around their agency where it was impossible for them to find land to cultivate. Upon remarking on this grievance to Mr. WILCOX, the agent, I was informed that he acknowledged the justice of the Indians' complaint, but that he was acting in strict compliance with the orders of the Interior Department; but that if I would take the whole responsibility of settling the Indians in other localities within the reservation, he would make no objection.

Relying upon the support of the agent, or at least upon his non-interference, I permitted a large number of Coyoteros to move from the agency, and select locations of their own choice upon the different creeks emptying into Salt River, with the result that though they have received practically no assistance from the Interior Department, even in the way of seeds and agricultural implements, they have become self-sustaining. In full and frank conversations with Mr. WILCOX and in frequent councils with the Indians, during the fall of 1882, at which the agent was either present or represented by his clerk, I explained that work—labor of some kind by the Indians for themselves, to the end that they should become self-sustaining—was the only factor that would raise the Indians beyond the state of vagabondage, and that upon this factor I mainly relied in controlling and managing them. I therefore, with the full approbation and even solicitation of the Indian agent, ordered Captain CRAWFORD whom I had placed at San Carlos, in command of the Indian scouts, to direct, supervise and take charge of the farming work

of all the Indians, with instructions to advise and aid them to the full extent of his power. In these measures I had the hearty co-operation of Agent WILCOX, and so expressed myself in my annual report for 1883.

Agent WILCOX, who represented the Interior Department, told me in the fall of 1882, that he knew nothing about Indians, had no confidence in the Apaches, and asked me to take charge of them and manage them in my own way, and that he would give me his hearty support and co-operation in every way, and that he would not remain as agent unless I remained in command, etc. The subject of bringing the hostile Chiricahuas on the reservation where we could control them was discussed by myself and the Indians in the presence of the agent. I explained to them that so long as the Chiricahuas remained out and hostile, the reservation Indians would in a greater or less degree be held responsible for their outrages. We all agreed that it was for the best interests of all concerned that those of the Chiricahuas, whom we could not kill, should be brought on the reservation, where we could control them. This whole matter was thoroughly understood before I started for the Sierra Madre. Affairs on the reservation continued in this satisfactory condition, and there was perfect harmony between the officials of the War and Interior Departments, up to the time that I returned from this expedition.

Imagine my surprise when I reached the border on my return from the Sierra Madre, with a portion of the Chiricahuas as captives, to learn that the agent had telegraphed to Washington protesting against their being brought on the reservation. This fire in my rear was bolstered up by a so-called protest from the Indians. When it is understood how easily such documents can be manufactured at Indian agencies, it will cause no surprise. As to the methods employed, I refer to the record of an official investigation made at the time by Captain CRAWFORD. (Appendix "A.")

This was the first evidence of any disposition on the part of the Interior Department, to in any manner change the relations which had up to this time existed on the reservation.

Very shortly after my return I was ordered to Washington for consultation, and after a very full discussion, the memorandum or agreement of July 7, 1883, was signed by the Secretaries of War and the Interior, by which the police control of the entire reservation was vested in the War Department. The



scope of this control was thoroughly discussed, and as thoroughly understood, not only by myself but by the other persons present, viz.: the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Indian affairs. The idea that the authority which I had already exercised on the reservation simply as a matter of necessity, was to be in any degree lessened or limited, was never even hinted at. On the contrary my duties and powers were by the "agreement" expressly recognized and made of record, and were exercised and enforced without any objection for nearly two years. Upon this express understanding I made myself responsible for the peace and quiet of the Indians. It needs to be added that I had hardly left Washington before articles were published in newspapers in such widely separated localities that their common origin was apparent, in effect charging that I had been taken prisoner with my command in Mexico and that the so-called terms granted the Chiricahuas were extorted from me as the price for the lives of myself and command. These articles were said at the time to have originated in an interview with the Commissioner of Indian affairs, who was reported to have said that I had acknowledged as much in my conference with the Secretaries and himself. That there was any truth in the articles was denied at the time by the Secretary of War, and was really of no importance except that in connection with other statements of a similar nature they were widely disseminated in the newspapers throughout the country and were used by the unfriendly portion of the press, especially in the West, as evidence that the Interior Department was not in sympathy with my views.

These Chiricahuas were off the same piece of cloth as the other Apaches, and were certainly no worse or more difficult to manage in 1883, than the other Indians were when I had put them on the reservation ten years before. In my judgment the only prospect of peace was to treat the Chiricahuas in the same way, and get them where we could compel them to have settled habitations.

For more than two years there was not a single depredation committed by the Apaches, the first time within the memory of white men that so long an interval of peace had been enjoyed in Arizona and New Mexico. The destruction of *Victorio* and a portion of his band in Mexico, November 20, 1880, did not stop hostilities on the part of his survivors as was confidently predict-

ed at the time. The records at the Headquarters of my Department, incomplete as they possibly may be, show that in Arizona and New Mexico alone over fifty white people, men, women and children, were killed by these Indians between the time of *Victorio's* death and September 4, 1882, when I assumed command of the Department of Arizona, and this apart from their constant depredations and outrages in Mexico. I knew that there had not been a time within fifteen years that the Chiricahuas had been at peace, but that during this whole time they had been constantly depredating either in Mexico or in this country. I fully realized that the property interests in Arizona and New Mexico had enormously increased since the campaign against *Victorio*, and that we could not afford another war with these Indians, that would be so much more disastrous and marked by so much more of atrocity and destruction, owing to the increase in population and property interests, and would also be of longer duration. In my Sierra Madre campaign I had demonstrated to the Chiricahuas that they were not safe from retribution even in their chosen fastnesses. I had surprised one of their camps and had killed and captured some of their number. They recognized the situation and begged me to accept their surrender, and allow them to return to the reservation. I certainly could never expect to find them more terror stricken. I therefore offered them the alternative of war to the knife with the certainty of absolute annihilation eventually or their unconditional surrender. I made no other terms with them, though they doubtless understood that they were to be allowed to return to the reservation and would not be molested for past offences, so long as they behaved themselves, and this understanding was afterwards accepted by the Government. I believed I could control them on the reservation if not interfered with.

No one knew better than I the responsibility I was assuming when under the provisions of the memorandum of agreement of July 7, 1883, I became responsible for the good behavior of all the Indians on the White Mountain reservation. I most certainly would not have put myself in the position I did, had I thought that the understanding between myself and the Interior Department would have been violated in the slightest particular.

As I have said before, up to this time the Indian Department seemed only too willing to have me manage the entire Indian business, giving me the most hearty co-operation, and I certainly

could not conceive that with the added danger of the Chiricahuas there would be any less degree of co-operation. Months afterwards it appeared that on the very day the above agreement was entered into, the Secretary of the Interior wrote Agent WILCOX in terms which must have convinced him that neither he nor the Commissioner of Indian affairs were in accord with my views in reference to Indian management, and at the same time saying that the agreement was a make-shift to relieve them from responsibility and transfer it to my shoulders, also hinting that expression of views adverse to the method of settlement would be agreeable to the Department. The result was inevitable and on the 12th of September I find that Agent WILCOX is complaining to the Interior Department with reference to the agreement that it deprived him of his power in his government of the Indians, and left little to sustain his authority and influence, and recommending its termination. Of course I have no knowledge of the contents of confidential communications between the Indian Department and its agent, but as the sequel, I find that early in December following—in less than five months—the Commissioner of Indian affairs in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior takes the ground that the agreement was “with the express understanding that the military officers were to have the supervision of the police regulations on the reservation under the *direction* and with the *approval* of the Indian agent.” (The italics are mine.) With this action of the Interior Department officials at Washington it is not to be wondered that the dangers of divided control and want of co-operation should become manifest. In spite however of annoyances and difficulties innumerable, Captain EMMET CRAWFORD, 3d Cavalry, whom I had placed in charge of the police control of the reservation and whom I had personally instructed in details of administration, and who thoroughly understood my views of Indian management, continued to perform his thankless duties with energy and perseverance, and considering the impediments constantly placed in his way, with rare success. The whole of the Chiricahuas had been on the reservation for a considerable period, and several of their number had raised good crops and had generally behaved in a manner to warrant the most hopeful anticipations. It is true that I had been unable to secure the adoption of many recommendations which I considered important to the improvement and welfare of the Apaches, as for instance

a supply of agricultural implements for all of the Indians; the erection of a mill at Fort Apache for grinding the Indian grain; competition among the traders to reduce the extortionate prices charged by those licensed, etc. In December 1884, agent WILCOX was relieved and Mr. FORD was appointed Indian agent. Although Mr. FORD at first promised Captain CRAWFORD that he would give such assistance as possible in furthering the farming operations, and would work in harmony with the military, for some reason or other by the middle of January he took a new course and protested against the construction of a ditch for irrigating purposes by the Yuma Indians on the opposite side of the river from the agency, under the direction of Lieutenant DUGAN, 3d Cavalry, and which had been commenced with his approval, and on the 17th of January took away from the Indians the picks and shovels employed in the work. Upon telegraphic report of this occurrence, I wrote to the Division Commander, on January 20, 1885, enclosing copies of Captain CRAWFORD's telegrams, asking in effect that either I be sustained in my administration or relieved from my responsibility. This letter was forwarded with an endorsement from the Division Commander, ably and conclusively pointing out the dangers of divided control, and asking that the scope of my powers be enlarged rather than abridged. (Copies of this correspondence are attached—Appendix "B.") In reply I received a telegram dated War Department, Washington, D. C., February 14, 1885, directing me, pending conferences between the Interior and War Departments with a view of harmonizing matters, "not to interfere with farming operations of Indians who are not considered as prisoners," and stating that the question of relieving me "must in the public interest be held in abeyance for the present." (Appendix "C.") Upon receipt of this telegram I forwarded February 19, 1885, the following letter to the Adjutant General of the Army:

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, *February 19, 1885.*

*Adjutant General, U. S. Army,*

*Washington, D. C.*

GENERAL :

In reply to your telegram of the 14th instant, I have the honor to say that the agreement of July 7, 1883, by which "the

War Department was entrusted with the entire police control of all the Indians on the San Carlos reservation," was entered into upon my own expressed willingness to be personally responsible for the good conduct of all the Indians there congregated. My understanding then was, and still is, that I should put them to work and set them to raising corn instead of scalps.

This right I have exercised for two years without a word of complaint from any source. During all this time not a single depredation of any kind has been committed. The whole country has looked to me individually for the preservation of order among the Apaches, and the prevention of the outrages from which the southwest frontier has suffered for so many years.

In pursuance of this understanding the Chiricahuas, although nominally prisoners, have been to a great extent scattered over the reservation and placed upon farms, the object being to quietly and gradually effect a tribal disintegration and lead them out from a life of vagabondage to one of peace and self-maintenance.

They have ramified among the other Apaches to such an extent that it is impossible to exercise jurisdiction over them without exercising it over the others as well. At the same time trusted Indians of the peaceful bands are better enabled to keep the scattered Chiricahuas under constant surveillance, while the incentive to industry and good conduct which the material prosperity of the settled Apaches brings to the notice of the Chiricahuas, is so palpable that it is hardly worth while to allude to it.

As this right of control has now been withdrawn from me, I must respectfully decline to be any longer held responsible for the behavior of any of the Indians on that reservation.

Further I regret being compelled to say, that in refusing to relieve me from this responsibility (as requested in my letter of January 20th), and at the same time taking from me the power by which these dangerous Indians have been controlled and managed, and compelled to engage in industrial pursuits, the War Department destroys my influence and does an injustice to me and to the service which I represent.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.] GEORGE CROOK,

Brigadier General,  
Commanding.

## 1ST ENDORSEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,  
PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, *February 24, 1885.*

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army :

If General CROOK's authority over the Indians at San Carlos be curtailed or modified in any way there are certain to follow very serious results, if not a renewal of Indian wars and depredations in Arizona. It is impossible to understand why any one having the interests of the Government and the people at heart, should object to measures which have secured peace to Arizona for the past two years, and have, in addition, done so much to improve the condition of the Indians, or to the control of the officer who has inaugurated these measures and brought them to so satisfactory an issue.

General CROOK is no doubt justified in his request to be relieved from any responsibility for these Indians if the authority once given him is now taken away, but I should certainly consider it a great misfortune to all concerned if he is compelled by this action to abandon these Indians again to their own devices with no other influence to control them except that of the civil agents.

I trust that the War Department will consider the matter with extreme care before taking away from General CROOK the authority given him, and which has worked such good results, both to the people of Arizona and to the Indians.

[*Signed.*] JOHN POPE,

Major-General,

Commanding.

On the 11th of April 1885, in forwarding by endorsement Captain CRAWFORD's report of the whole matter in dispute, I again pointed out the dangers of divided control and again asked "that, if divided authority is to obtain on the Apache reservation its entire control and management be relegated to the Interior Department and that I be relieved from further responsibility." (Appendix "D.")

The immediate result of this unfortunate disagreement was the loss of Captain CRAWFORD's services. Captain CRAWFORD had been for more than two years and a half in charge of the military management of Indian Affairs on the reservation and was in consequence thoroughly acquainted with all the Indians, who all

knew him personally, and respected and feared him, and was naturally much better qualified for the duties of his position, than any new man could be. In the management of such Indians as the Apaches, a power once exercised can never be withdrawn from the person in charge without loss of respect and influence. There are no closer observers. These Indians are politicians of the worst class, and rival their white brothers in worshiping the rising sun and excel them in contempt for those from whom authority has been withdrawn. Therefore it is better to place new people in charge, than to continue the old management with emasculated powers. Hence I consented to relieve Captain CRAWFORD in compliance with his request. (Appendix "E.")

It may be urged that the control of the Chiricahuas was not abridged or interfered with and, in one sense, this is true, but perhaps in a larger degree quite the contrary. It is impossible on this reservation to measure or calculate the bad results of any friction, and although this friction occurred in connection with the management of the most quiet and peaceable Indians on the reservation, its bad effects were with those the most difficult to control. In fact it may be laid down as a maxim that to control such Indians as the Chiricahuas, they must believe that the person in charge of them has *absolute power*, and this belief cannot be weakened without danger.

Ever since the return of the Chiricahuas, my responsibility has been under any circumstances very great. This tribe unquestionably represents the wildest, fiercest, and most cruel and barbarous in all their habits and instincts of the American Indians. They were like hornets in a nest, at times quiet, and again without warning swarming and excited, and at such times persons intrusted with their management carried their lives in their hands which the slightest indiscretion would forfeit. The young bucks would get restless, either at their enforced quietude, or would take offence at the efforts made to curb their wild, undisciplined habits. As an instance of the difficulties at first met, let me cite the case of *Ka-c-te-na*, a prominent young Chief. In March 1884, before *Geronimo* had returned to the reservation, this Indian became dissatisfied. He had lost all his property and horses in gambling, and said that he was going on the war-path. It was dangerous to arrest and punish him lest *Geronimo* might learn this fact and be afraid to return. Captain CRAWFORD

therefore was compelled to have his every movement carefully watched, so that he could do nothing without his actions being immediately reported, until he finally succeeded in quieting him down. Had there at this time been any friction which would have shown that Captain CRAWFORD was not supreme on the reservation, it is hardly probable that he could have succeeded in preventing an outbreak.

So serious did I consider the matter that I was on the point of ordering all the White Mountain scouts from Apache to San Carlos, when CRAWFORD reported the matter settled. Later, in June of the same year, *Ka-c-te-na* again became troublesome, but now *Geronimo* and all the Chiricahuas were on the reservation, and sterner measures were taken. The young chief was arrested by the scouts, tried by an Indian jury, found guilty and sentenced to three years confinement. He was sent to Alcatraz Island for safe-keeping. In October 1884, it was suggested to the Indians that *Ka-c-te-na* might be allowed to return, provided they would become responsible for his good conduct, but *Geronimo* and *Chatto* both opposed the plan for the reason that he was so restless and wild that he kept the other Indians constantly stirred up and unsettled.

Indians in all matters which affect their own interests are excessively shrewd. It is impossible on the White Mountain reservation to take any action which affects any Indians without the matter being known and discussed generally among them. The Indians certainly knew that the scope of the power of the military officer in charge had been curtailed. It was a grievance among the Indians about Fort Apache who were self-sustaining, that they could get nothing from the Government, not even farming implements with which to cultivate their land, whereas those about the agency, whom I had also placed at work, and whose farming operations I had directed, not only had all the farming implements they needed, but clothing and wagons, and were in addition fed by the Interior Department. It was among these Coyoteros about Fort Apache that I had scattered many of the Chiricahuas in order that they might have the advantage of the instruction in the new way I was endeavoring to teach them. These Indians knew that any weakening of my power or authority would affect them injuriously. They looked to me personally for the welfare of their future. I had placed them on their lands, had afforded them a market for their crops,



and they knew that to my efforts was due whatever of improvement there had been in their circumstances. Whatever of dissatisfaction or uneasiness there might be among these Indians with reference to the change in the conditions on the reservation, was certainly immediately known among the Chiricahuas. They knew that for a year past I had been endeavoring to get a mill at Apache, so that their grain could be ground into flour. As it was they had to sell their grain at cheap rates and buy flour at most extortionate prices. They had been asking for years for new traders in order that competition might reduce the excessive charges of the licensed traders. They had been all winter without their annuities, much of the time suffering intensely from cold. Some entire families had but one blanket, and with scarcely clothing enough to cover their nakedness, though living in brush huts with the mercury at times below zero. They knew that these annuities were in the agent's warehouse at San Carlos. In spite of my efforts their people in captivity had not been returned to them, which they thought they had just reason to expect, as they had turned over all the prisoners they held to me. The Chiricahuas knew that it was only a question of a short time before I should insist upon their becoming self-sustaining. It had been my intention to begin diminishing their rations last fall, but the frost destroyed most of their crops.

No one can know just what effect these matters have on the Indians' minds, but as I have said before, they affect most those the most difficult to manage. What will merely make the semi-civilized Indian dissatisfied, will arouse in the wild Indian all his worst passions, but he is so adroit in concealing his real feelings, that after an accumulation of grievances until his patience is worn out, often the first symptom is some act of outrage or depredation.

The Indians felt that all these various measures were for their advantage, and that they were entitled to expect favorable action. When they found that it did not follow, they felt aggrieved. It is impossible to say just how much these matters influenced them, but at this time there was a renewal of the manufacture of *tiswin*, which was an unmistakable sign of dissatisfaction. *Tiswin* is an intoxicating liquor made from corn or barley, which not only develops their worst and most brutish qualities, but when indulging in it they barter or sell anything in their possession for it. As it was impossible to raise them from a state of

vagabondage while *tiswin* was made, I had strictly prohibited its manufacture, and by punishing severely any violation of my order, had practically broken up this traffic. I knew that the desire for *tiswin*, which is more difficult to control in the Indians than is the passion of the civilized citizen for intoxicants, had not been eradicated and that the fire smouldering was liable to break out again at some unexpected time. I may here state that it is much more difficult to prevent the use of intoxicating drinks among the Apaches than among other Indian tribes, in that other Indians must depend upon buying their liquor whereas the Apaches, in addition to this source of supply, manufacture it themselves.

I have been unable to learn the causes which precipitated the outbreak of the Chiricahuas; indeed it is my experience that Indians of late years rarely break out except from an accumulation of grievances, and the reason assigned is often the pretext rather than the cause. From the investigation made it would seem that the step was taken hurriedly, without premeditation, for fear of punishment. *Geronimo* and *Mangus* had made *tiswin* and been drunk, and Lieutenant DAVIS informed them, that he should report them for my action, and without warning, as many of them as could be induced by persuasion or intimidated by threats left the reservation.

Though the Chiricahuas were nominally prisoners of war, in point of fact they were not, but had been placed on farms to work for themselves to the end that they might become self-sustaining and accumulate property, in order that its possession might quiet down their restless, nomadic spirit and anchor them to some one spot where they could make a home and future for themselves. To do this it was necessary to place them upon their honor to a great extent. As it was an impossibility for us to guard them, we were compelled to depend upon our secret service force to keep us advised of all that was going on, and govern them accordingly. It was by this means that *Ka-e-te-na* and his followers were prevented from leaving the reservation last year. The restlessness and wild spirit which was so strong in them, when they first came to the reservation, had so far subsided that probably there was a little over confidence felt towards them and possibly vigilance had been somewhat relaxed. Their chiefs in the present outbreak—*Geronimo* and *Mangus*—had up to this time led their tribe as workers and farmers.

One of the difficulties in managing such Indians, is that you must delegate your power, and depend upon others to execute. No one can learn the problem except by experience, frequently of years. There are questions constantly arising, which require prompt action, properly taken—action that cannot be deferred until instructions can be given, even if they could be given intelligently. So much depends upon the Indians' actions, manner and general behavior, that no matter how thoroughly one may know the Indian character, it is often necessary that these things should be observed personally to be able to judge intelligently of the action to be taken. It should not be expected that an Indian who has lived as a barbarian all his life will become an angel the moment he comes on a reservation, and promises to behave himself, or that he has that strict sense of honor which a person should have who has had the advantage of civilization all his life, and the benefit of a moral training and character which has been transmitted to him through a long line of ancestors. It requires constant watching and knowledge of their character, to keep them from going wrong. They are children in ignorance, not in innocence.

These Indians violated their most sacred promises given to me under circumstances which make this outbreak of the most heinous nature, and also make it necessary that the most summary punishment should be meted out to them, not only as being just for their own offences and atrocities, but as an example to the remainder of the Apache tribe. While their subjugation will be a lesson to the others which will settle this question definitely, the same end should have been attained without bloodshed. The crisis of their management had passed.

Too much importance should not be given to this outbreak of the Chiricahuas. It has no more significance so far as the question of managing them goes, or in the ultimate end desired—that of making them self-sustaining, self-respecting citizens—than the frequent conflicts between civilization and the barbarism of mobs among our own people, as instanced by the draft riots in New York during the war of the rebellion, or the more recent outbreaks in our cities. Of course these people are barbarians and when once aroused it is not strange that the smouldering instincts which are the growth of centuries, should blaze out and that they should commit fiendish acts of cruelty. And after all, are their crimes more fiendish, or their cruelties more appalling, than

the crimes, for instance, of the draft riots above referred to, when negro men, women and children were murdered in the streets of New York with attending acts of inhumanity as cruel and atrocious as any signalizing an Indian massacre.

I do not wish to be understood as in the least palliating their crimes, but I wish to say a word to stem the torrent of invective and abuse which has almost universally been indulged in against the whole Apache race. This is not strange on the frontier from a certain class of vampires who prey on the misfortunes of their fellow men, and who live best and easiest in time of Indian troubles. With them peace kills the goose that lays the golden egg. Greed and avarice on the part of the whites—in other words, the almighty dollar—is at the bottom of nine tenths of all our Indian troubles.

As explaining the subsequent action by the War Department it seems proper to state that on the 18th of April, I received a copy of a communication from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Interior, in which the whole question at issue is reviewed and it is suggested for the consideration of the Department of the Interior “whether it is not adiesirable and dvisable in the public interests that the entire control of these Indians be placed under the charge of General CROOK with full authority to prescribe and enforce such regulations for their management as in his judgment may be proper.” (See Appendix “F.”)

Since the events herein narrated I am gratified to be able to report that further dangers from divided control and divided responsibility have been removed on the White Mountain reservation, and that recently the whole administration of affairs at that agency has been placed in charge of Captain F. E. PIERCE, 1st Infantry, who relieved Captain CRAWFORD in command at San Carlos and who has been appointed Indian agent by direction of the President.

The reports of the Chiefs of Staff Bureaus, on duty at Headquarters Department of Arizona, are attached, marked G, H, I, K, L and M, respectively, to which your attention is respectfully invited for information with reference to the administration and work of their Departments.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,

Brigadier General,

Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,  
IN THE FIELD,

FORT BOWIE, A. T., *September 19, 1885.*

*The Adjutant General,*

*Division of the Pacific.*

SIR :

I have the honor to forward herewith the reports of Captain F. E. PIERCE, 1st Infantry, and 1st Lieutenant C. B. GATEWOOD, 6th Cavalry, officers having military charge of the Apaches. These reports having reached me too late to be included in my annual report, I request that they may be attached thereto as supplementary, marked Appendices "N" and "O."

That so much has been done on the reservation for the advancement of the Apaches during the past year, is mainly due to the energetic and intelligent efforts of these officers and those associated with them. It should be remembered that nearly three hundred of their best and most useful men have been during almost the entire farming season, absent from the reservation as scouts operating against the renegade Chiricahuas. The outbreak of a portion of the Chiricahuas necessarily interfered very seriously with the farming operations of these Indians, as it was necessary, owing to the enlistment as scouts of about forty of the men remaining for service in hunting down the renegades, to take them away from their farms and to bring the whole band in near to Fort Apache where they could be more closely watched, but where it was impossible for them to work their lands to the extent necessary to ensure good results.

I invite special attention to the recommendations in these reports with reference to agricultural implements, systematic construction of irrigating ditches, and also with reference to the subject of grist-mills, and respectfully urge that immediate steps be taken to secure favorable action.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,

Brigadier General,

Commanding.



APPENDIX "A."

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TELEGRAM.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA,

JUNE 26, 1883.

*General Crook,*

*Whipple Barracks, Arizona.*

In regard to the meeting held by the Indians of the reservation on the 14th instant, opposing the return of the Chiricahuas, I would state that after due investigation I have learned as follows: When it was first understood that the hostiles were to return, several of the principal chiefs inquired about it, more out of curiosity than for any other reason, and said if General CROOK brings them here all right; we don't like them, for some of them are bad people, but if the General says he wants them here we will let them come.

For several days after this there was a great deal of comment made on your action by white men on the reservation, and the Indians were told often that if the Chiricahuas returned now they would cause another outbreak in the fall, and then the "rangers" from the different towns would come here and attack the camps on the reservation. Some of the English speaking Indians were carefully impressed with this idea and given to understand that you were making a great mistake. This was soon all over the reservation and the Indians becoming alarmed began to say that if the return of hostiles was to result in their leaving the reservation they did not want them to come here. It was suggested by the people who had been talking to them that they express their opinion in the matter. Two or three of the chiefs in a conversation with the agent, found that he was strongly opposed to your action. These chiefs then inquired if the suggestion made by the white men in regard to an expression of their opinions would meet with approval and were told that it would. The next day, the 14th, about eight chiefs and some thirty or forty bucks met in the school-house with the Indian agent and had a talk over the matter of the return of the Chiricahuas. Two San Carlos chiefs known as *Casadore* and *Targie-de-schuse*, spoke for their tribes; *Snooks*, for the Yumas, and *George*, for the White Mountains. They all expressed

themselves strongly opposed to your action. *Snooks* left out in his statement of the views of his people an important fact which he previously had mentioned, that the Yumas and Chiricahuas were hereditary enemies and that his people would like to kill them all but that they would do as they were told. *Casadore* and *Targ-gie-de-schuse* were actuated by an idea that their expressing such an opinion would put them in favor with the agent. *George* I believe was telling a falsehood to cover up his feelings in the matter. He has many relatives among the hostiles and some of the worst of them are friends of his. The other White Mountain Indians who took part in the meeting were about on a par with *George* but not of so much influence. From all that I can learn I think no meeting would have been held, no opinion expressed and in fact no opposition made in the least had the Indians been left to themselves. The Yumas and Mojaves are beyond doubt opposed to the Chiricahuas, as they have always been at war with each other. But as for the other Indians they are in different except the White Mountains who are friends and relatives of the hostiles, and want them to return but will not say so.

[Signed.] CRAWFORD,  
Captain 3d Cavalry.

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#### APPENDIX "B."

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#### HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, *January 20, 1885.*

*Assistant Adjutant General,*

*Division of the Pacific,*

*Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.*

SIR :

I have the honor to forward herewith copies of telegrams from Captain EMMET CRAWFORD, 3d Cavalry, of the 18th and 19th instants, and my reply thereto, and referring to these papers, to report that the present military police control of the White Mountain Indian reservation is in accordance with the terms of an agreement entered into between the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior, July 7, 1883, which states that "the War Department shall be entrusted with the entire police control of all the Indians on the San Carlos reservation." In ac-



cordance with the terms of this agreement, and the instructions of the Secretary of War, Captain EMMET CRAWFORD, 3d Cavalry, was, by General Orders No. 13, series 1883, Department of Arizona, placed in charge of the police control of the reservation July 24, 1883, and is still in charge.

In maintaining peace and quiet on the reservation, my main reliance has been in keeping the Indians constantly at work or employed in remunerative labor. The result has been that already there is a noticeable advance on the part of these Indians. Not only has there been marked improvement in their actions and demeanor, but also a decided step forward has been made, with every prospect that within a short time all the Apaches will be self-supporting. In enforcing this policy, Captain CRAWFORD has apportioned land for cultivation, marked out and had constructed by the Indians irrigating ditches, etc., under his personal supervision, without any objection on the part of the Indian agent. I regret now to report that the agent recently appointed has different views, and is protesting against the work now being done under the supervision of Captain CRAWFORD, which is merely one of the methods employed by him to "insure peace;" consequently differences of opinion which seriously threaten the welfare of the Indians have arisen between Captain CRAWFORD and the agent. Captain CRAWFORD is proceeding in accordance with what I deem to be the only policy that can be adopted with reasonable hopes for success, and also in my judgment in strict compliance with the terms of the agreement between the two Departments.

As it is evidently prejudicial to the interests of all concerned that there should be any conflict of authority in matters so important, I respectfully request that instructions be given which will prevent such unnecessary complications. So thoroughly am I convinced of the paramount importance of adhering to the policy which for nearly two years has obtained on the reservation and the efficacy of which has been so clearly demonstrated that I am unwilling to be held responsible for the quiet of these Indians, and at the same time be hampered and interfered with by controversies with reference to the extent of my powers.

In the event that the views of the Indian agent are approved, I respectfully request that matters referred to in the agreement be relegated to the control of the Interior Department, and that I be relieved from all the responsibilities therein imposed.

Owing to the importance of this question please reply by telegraph.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[*Signed.*] GEORGE CROOK,

Brigadier General,  
Commanding.

1st ENDORSEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *January 28, 1885.*

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army. It is needless to reiterate what the authorities in Washington and everybody in this region know perfectly well now. General CROOK's management of these Indians has been marked by unusual and surprising success, and if matters are left in his charge a very few years longer, all fears of Indian trouble in Arizona, may be dismissed.

One of the difficulties (and the principal one) he has met with is the constant discord between the civilian Indian agents and the military. It is not even hoped that a stop may be put to such controversies so long as there is a joint jurisdiction over the Arizona Indians. It is not human nature that such an anomalous relation should escape such troubles, but in view of General CROOK's superior ability and experience, and the great success he has met with, I most emphatically recommend that instead of relieving him as he suggests, the entire control of the Indians be turned over to him.

These constant controversies, which cannot be avoided as long as human nature remains what it is, lead continually to more difficulty in managing the Indians and more danger of the whole success, so far, being shipwrecked altogether.

As the agents and the military cannot possibly get on without friction and as in my judgment the safety of Arizona from Indians depends upon persistence in the judicious policy adopted by General CROOK, I trust that he may be entirely sustained in the matters set forth in the enclosed papers, and that his powers in Arizona be enlarged instead of abridged.

[*Signed.*] JOHN POPE,

Major-General,  
Commanding Division.

## TELEGRAM.

SAN CARLOS,

JANUARY 18, 1885.

*General Crook,**Whipple Barracks, Arizona.*

I have had Lieut. DUGAN surveying and superintending the work upon a ditch for Yuma Indians. Agent FORD promised at first to render what assistance he could and work in harmony with me. He now protests against the work and says I am interfering. The object seems to be to prevent the poor Yumas from doing any thing for themselves in order that rations may be issued them. DUGAN has labored faithfully on the ditch and will continue the work. Agent yesterday took from Indians picks and shovels. I have issued others. It is impossible to get along here without misunderstandings and help Indians along. I will not stop the work unless I have orders from you to do so, as I consider it for the peace and welfare of the Indians that they be kept at work.

[Signed.] CRAWFORD,  
Captain.

## TELEGRAM.

SAN CARLOS,

JANUARY 18, 1885.

*General Crook,**Whipple Barracks, Arizona.*

In connection with Yuma ditch, I wish to report that it would be an unfortunate occurrence to have work interfered with, as Indians are working hard and take a great deal of interest in work laid out for them by Lieut. DUGAN.

[Signed.] CRAWFORD,  
Captain.

## TELEGRAM.

SAN CARLOS,

JANUARY 18, 1885.

*General Crook,**Whipple Barracks, Arizona.*

Agency chief of police and farmer have both been interfering

and making reports against me to agent, and talking to Indians in such a manner as to greatly weaken my authority on reservation among Indians and employés. They are upheld in their course by the agent.

In order to put a stop to their interference, and teach both Indians and employés a lesson, I will remove these two men from the reservation. It is the only course I have in order that orders placing me on duty here may be properly carried out.

Will my action meet approval?

[Signed.] CRAWFORD,  
Captain.

# TELEGRAM.

SAN CARLOS,  
JANUARY 18, 1885.

*General Crook,*

*Whipple Barracks, Arizona.*

The complaint I have against chief of police is that he used policemen to drive from the reservation a small band of horses chief *Es-kim-c-zin* was bringing here for sale to scouts and concealing Indians, I desired to arrest for offenses. The former reported to the agent that I had given Indians orders not to work for farmer, which was false in every particular.

[Signed.] CRAWFORD,  
Captain.

# TELEGRAM.

SAN CARLOS,  
JANUARY 19, 1885.

*General Crook,*

*Whipple Barracks, Arizona.*

The chief of police has an Indian policeman I desire to arrest concealed at agency. Immediate action should be taken, as I find the effect is bad upon other Indians. The only recourse I can see is to arrest the chief of police. It will take a long time to refer matters to Washington, and then nothing will be done to sustain me. I think both farmer and chief of police should be arrested

and removed from the reservation in order that my authority may be established, and if a report is required it can be made afterwards.

[Signed.] CRAWFORD,  
Captain.

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APPENDIX "C."

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TELEGRAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

*Commanding General,  
Department of Arizona,  
Prescott, Arizona.*

Referring to your letter of twentieth ultimo, relative to affairs at San Carlos agency, the Secretary of War directs that pending conferences between the Interior and War Departments with a view to harmonizing matters, you do not interfere with farming operations of Indians who are not considered as prisoners. The prisoners or Indians captured and surrendered who have not been turned over and received as agency Indians are under the military authorities exclusively, but police control of the others does not include control of their farming work, which under the Department agreement remains with the agent. The question of relieving you at your own request from the special Indian duty, must in the public interest be held in abeyance for the present.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN :

[Signed.] C. McKEEVER,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

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APPENDIX "D."

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SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA,  
MARCH 27, 1885.

*To the  
Assistant Adjutant General,  
Department of Arizona,  
Whipple Barracks, Arizona.*

SIR :

In compliance with instructions subscribed on copy of letter from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of War, dated

Washington, D. C., February 26, 1885, I have the honor to make the following report.

To insure a clear understanding of the matter for consideration, it is necessary for me to speak of others of a similar nature and having direct bearing upon it.

One of the greatest obstacles to the success of the farming ventures of the Indians on this reservation is the want of properly constructed ditches and dams. Since I have been on duty here the principal assistance on these works has, until this year, been given by those under my command and this without objection from the agent.

The detail of a larger number of officers than formerly for duty in connection with the police control of the reservation enabled me this year to suggest to one of them that he make a study of the construction of irrigating ditches and dams. This he did, and levelling instruments having been obtained, Lieut. DUGAN, the officer referred to, first set to work to find out the most advantageous method of putting water upon the Apache Yuma Indian farms, and having determined that an improvement of the existing ditch was the most satisfactory, laid out the work to be performed on it by the Indians under the direction of two enlisted men detailed by me for that purpose.

Whilst Lieut. DUGAN was thus employed I had occasion to speak to the agent, Mr. FORD, of what he was doing. Mr. FORD then assured me that he would be glad to do everything in his power to forward Lieut. DUGAN's plans.

After Lieut. DUGAN had appointed a day with the Indians upon which work would begin, he went to agent FORD to ask the issue or loan to the Indians of a number of picks and shovels necessary for the rapid carrying on of the work. Mr. FORD gave Lieut. DUGAN to understand that the required implements would the next day be turned over to him, but on the morning of that day he sent me a note in which he requested that I would order that nothing further be done on the ditch in question. Agent FORD in a subsequent note stated that orders for work on the improvement of this ditch conflicted with orders of his head farmer concerning other work already laid out for these Indians. This work was known to Lieut. DUGAN to be about to be done upon a wire fence and had been spoken of to Mr. FORD by Lieut. DUGAN, who stated to him that he had no intention of interfering with the plans of his head farmer for the benefit of these Indians,

and pointed out to him that on account of the large number of available working men both the fence and the ditch could very advantageously be carried on at the same time. To this Mr. FORD seemed to agree.

Of course since, with at least the assent of the agent, I had *promised* the Yuma Indians to help them with their ditch, I could not violate that promise and the work proceeded.

In the meanwhile similar promises had been made other bands of Indians.

One of these was with regard to the Tonto and Mojave ditch, and in fulfillment of it, Lieut. DUGAN leveled and staked this ditch and named a day on which the Indians would begin the work.

A day or two before the date appointed *i. e.*, February 25, 1885, the date of acting agent PANGBURN's telegram to the Secretary of the Interior, Lieut. DUGAN went to the ditch to complete his work on it and found a number of Indians there. The agency head farmer had ploughed up a number of stakes that he had established, thus undoing his work. As Lieut. DUGAN had proceeded so far and under such circumstances I considered it an interference that any one should render his plans useless, and therefore sustained him in his order to the Indians, that they would begin work upon their ditch when he told them and not before.

A copy of telegram from War Department to General CROOK governing such matters having that afternoon been received, the work on the ditch re-commenced the next morning under the agency head farmer.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] EMMET CRAWFORD,

Captain 3d Cavalry.

#### 1ST ENDORSEMENT.

#### HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, April 11, 1885.

Respectfully forwarded through Headquarters Division of the Pacific, in explanation of what is referred to in telegram of the 14th of Feb., ultimo, from the Adjutant General of the Army to me as, an *interference* with the farming operations of Indians on the

White Mountain reservation who are not considered as prisoners. In connection with this report, I desire to invite especial attention to the nature of the complaint of which it is in explanation and remark—to one familiar with the subject no comment is needed. It is obvious for the reasons stated in my letters of January 20th and February 19th on this subject, that such conflicts of authority as are herein illustrated are highly prejudicial to the interests of the Indians, and are provocative of trouble in their management which cannot be divided with the expectation of satisfactory results. The action of the officer in charge of the police control on that reservation has been in accordance with what I deem to be the only policy that can be adopted with reasonable hopes of success, and in strict compliance, as I understand it, with the terms of the agreement between the two Departments on the subject; and so firmly is my judgment convinced in the matter, that under any other policy I feel my services in this connection would be of very little value in the Department, and am therefore constrained to renew my request expressed in letter of January 20th, that, if divided authority is to obtain on the Apache reservation its entire control and management be relegated to the Interior Department and that I be relieved from its further responsibility.

[Signed.]      GEORGE CROOK,  
Brigadier General,  
Commanding.

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## APPENDIX "E."

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### HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, *February 27, 1885.*

GENERAL ORDERS }  
No 7. }

In view of orders from the War Department transferring the Third Cavalry to the Department of Texas, Captain EMMET CRAWFORD of that regiment is relieved from the police control of the San Carlos reservation and will be succeeded by Captain F. E. PIERCE, First Infantry, who will be governed in the performance of his duties by General Orders No. 13, of 1883, from these Headquarters.

In relieving Captain CRAWFORD the Department Commander



desires to express his appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by him in engaging the recently hostile Apaches in the pursuits of peace and industry upon their reservation, and to recognize that the satisfactory results attained in this direction are chiefly due to the able manner in which he and those associated with him have administered the duties of their difficult and thankless task.

BY ORDER OF BRIGADIER GENERAL CROOK :

[*Signed.*] M. BARBER,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

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### APPENDIX "F."

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#### WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON CITY, *March 28, 1885.*

SIR :

In connection with previous correspondence relative to the Indian prisoners upon the San Carlos reservation, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter of the 7th ultimo, from your Department transmitting, with certain enclosures, a copy of a letter of the 6th ultimo, from the Commissioner of Indian affairs in relation to the alleged interference of Captain CRAWFORD, with the duties of agent FORD upon said reservation. The letter from your department of the 26th ultimo enclosing a copy of a telegram of the 25th ultimo from acting agent PANGBURN, upon the same subject and requesting that the attention of General CROOK be called to Captain CRAWFORD's conduct and that he be directed not to further interfere with the agent in the discharge of his duties not connected with the police of the agency, was also duly received.

In view of the tenor of the communications referred to, and of the fact that, in consequence of the disagreements existing between the military authorities and the Indian Office touching the control of these Indians, General CROOK had, under date of January 20th last, asked to be relieved from further responsibilities in connection with the question of their control, the latter was instructed by telegraph on the 14th ultimo to refrain from interference with the farming operations of Indians, who are not considered prisoners, pending conferences between the Interior and War Departments with the view of harmonizing matters, and

was informed that the question of relieving him from the special Indian duty must in the public interest be held in abeyance for the present.

I enclose herewith, asking your attentive perusal of the same, a copy of the reply of General CROOK, dated the 19th ultimo, together with a copy of the endorsement made thereon by the Commanding General Division of the Pacific, and a copy of a communication from Captain CRAWFORD, dated the 27th ultimo, with copies of the subsequent correspondence based thereon.

Upon an examination of this subject, I find that it had its origin in a communication addressed by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of War, under date of June 14, 1883, to the effect that General CROOK would soon return to the vicinity of the San Carlos agency with a large number of renegades who were guilty of murder, theft and other crimes; that in the opinion of the Department of the Interior these Indians should not be allowed to return to the agency; that there could be no permanent peace if these Indians were allowed to murder the people, steal their stock and then surrender themselves and return to the agency to be supported by the Government; that the criminals should be held as prisoners and punished for their crimes, and that the children should be taken from their parents and put to school.

Further correspondence ensued touching the care and control of these Indians—numbering between 300 and 400—and on June 20, 1883, General SCHOFIELD, then commanding the Division of the Pacific, telegraphed, recommending that for the present at least their management be left entirely in the hands of General CROOK, and that both the War and Interior Departments give him full authority and means to carry out his policy which seemed the only possible way to a successful issue, as the Chiricahuas could not evidently be treated arbitrarily as prisoners of war and General CROOK alone had the power to control them. He repeated a report of General CROOK, that "if these Indians are not fed they must starve or go back on the war-path," and referred to the reasons of General CROOK, for his recommendation that if he was not sustained, these Indians would never again surrender, but fight to the last man, requesting reply by telegraph whether or not the Interior Department would take charge of the Indians, as he would be only too glad to get rid of the hard work and responsibility their management would entail.

On June 27, 1883, the Department of the Interior informed

the War Department that it declined to receive these Indians, which was replied to by the War Department, stating that General CROOK had been instructed to keep the Indians apart and feed them.

On July 7, 1883, the following agreement was entered into between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior:—

“In view of the difficulties encountered in making satisfactory disposition of the Apache Indians recently captured by General CROOK, under existing methods of administration, it is determined by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, after consideration, that the Apache Indians recently captured by General CROOK, and all such as may be hereafter captured, or may surrender themselves to him, shall be kept under the control of the War Department at such points on the San Carlos reservation as may be determined by the War Department (but not at the agency without the consent of the Indian agent) to be fed and cared for by the War Department until further orders.

“For the greater security of the people of Arizona, and to ensure peace, the War Department shall be intrusted with the entire police control of all the Indians on the San Carlos reservation, and charged with the duty of keeping the peace on the reservation, and preventing the Indians from leaving it, except with the consent of General CROOK or the officer who may be authorized to act under him.

“The War Department shall protect the Indian agent in the discharge of his duties as agent, which shall include the ordinary duties of an Indian agent, and remain as heretofore, except as to keeping the peace, administering justice, and punishing refractory Indians, all of which shall be done by the War Department, as above stated.”

By General Orders No. 13, Headquarters Department of Arizona, July 24, 1883, the entire police control of these Indians was placed under charge of Captain EMMET CRAWFORD, 3d Cavalry, and he was instructed to carry out such provisions of the above quoted agreement as devolved upon the War Department. Captain CRAWFORD has since been relieved in orders from this duty by reason of the transfer of his regiment to the Department of Texas. A copy of the order is herewith enclosed.

Having thus given the material facts in the history of this subject so far as relates to the placing of these Indians under

control of the War Department, it remains to be added that the conduct of Captain CRAWFORD in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities devolved upon him has been a source of much complaint on the part of the civil agents, who seemingly regard the discharge of duty by Captain CRAWFORD as an unwarranted and improper interference with duties that pertain of right to their office. The course of Captain CRAWFORD, however, is fully sustained by the military authorities and, with especial reference to the request of General CROOK to be relieved from further duty and responsibility in connection with these Indians, I beg to invite particular attention to the endorsement of the Division Commander of the 24th ultimo on letter of General CROOK of the 19th ultimo, (copies enclosed) in which it is stated that if General CROOK's authority over the Indians at San Carlos be curtailed or modified in any way, there are certain to follow very serious results if not a renewal of Indian wars and depredations in Arizona.

In view of the foregoing the question is respectfully submitted whether the relief of General CROOK from his present duties as requested by him would not tend to enhance the danger of a renewal of Indian troubles in Arizona, now happily under control, and regarding the general subject as one of the utmost importance in its relation to the interests of the people of Arizona, and as involving the question of the peaceful government of the Indians herein referred to, I submit for your consideration whether it is not desirable and advisable, in the public interests, that the entire control of these Indians be placed under the charge of General CROOK, with full authority to prescribe and enforce such regulations for their management as in his judgment may be proper, independently of the duties of the civil agents, and upon this question the Department will appreciate an early expression of your views.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.] WM. C. ENDICOTT,

Secretary of War.

The Honorable

The Secretary of the Interior.

## APPENDIX "N."

SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA,

SEPTEMBER 11, 1885.

*Captain C. S. Roberts,**17th Infantry, A. A. D. C.*

SIR :

By Special Orders No. 20, Headquarters Department of Arizona, February 27, 1885, I was directed to take charge of the police control of the San Carlos reservation and arrived here March 4th, but did not take charge until the departure of Captain CRAWFORD, March 28th, I found every thing quiet and had but little trouble in maintaining order.

There were twenty-six prisoners in the guard-house, half of them for short terms of confinement, for leaving reservation without permission, and others for minor offences, whose terms of confinement have expired, so that there are now only five in confinement. There have been no cases of murder or rape, and only two of theft, since I have been here. A party commenced the manufacture of *tiswin* on one occasion, but it was stopped before they had an opportunity to drink any of it by the prompt and decisive action of a scout who happened to be in camp on a visit, and the offenders were brought to trial. No citizens have complained to me of depredations of any kind, except on one occasion. A party of old squaws were given permission to go to the Pinal Mountains to gather acorns, and complaint was made that they scared cattle, but did no other damage. The secret of their good behavior is that they have been kept employed. Those who receive rations from the Government, are in three localities, up the Gila about thirteen miles from the agency, down the Gila from one to twenty miles, and up the San Carlos from four to eighteen miles. The ones farthest away are most industrious and prosperous. Those near are too fond of hanging around, gratifying their curiosity, and not attending to their work as well as those for whom it is more difficult to reach here. The more they are separated, the better it is for them, as they cannot so easily get together in bodies to dance and gamble and plot mischief.

If this country were of such a nature that all of it could be cultivated, and they could be still more broken up, it would be of great advantage. As it is every crop raised has to be irrigated,

and there is hardly sufficient land to give each one more than a small plot. Besides it is very difficult to dig ditches and build dams. The dams are carried away in every hard rain, and one dam was re-built six times during the summer under very difficult circumstances. Three or four permanent dams, if they can be constructed, will give the Indians much encouragement. This year there has been water in the ditch taken out near here, on this side of the river only about one-half the time, and much of their corn has died for want of water. In the ditch taken out near here on the other side of the river, there has been no water for three months, and all their late crops were a failure. There has been enough labor (if it had been used with any judgment and system), expended to build permanent dams and open necessary ditches to irrigate all the land on the reservation in the Gila bottom. All things considered they have done very well.

They have about eleven hundred acres under cultivation and have raised about 700,000 pounds of barley and an equal amount of corn. They have delivered to the Post Quartermaster here 60,000 pounds of barley and 60,000 pounds to the agency, have hauled 66,000 pounds to Thomas, and about 180,000 pounds to Globe, and still have about 330,000 pounds on hand. On account of the pack-trains being away, only a small amount of barley is received by the Quartermaster's Department. It is a cause of considerable feeling on the part of the Indians, who say: "You encouraged us to work and raise grain, and now do not buy it of us. When Captain CRAWFORD was here, he bought all our barley and even sent and helped us bring it in." Since they have been hauling barley to Thomas and Globe however, where they receive fair prices, they feel much better. It gives them an opportunity to get out and mingle with people of the world, and get an idea of the manner of transacting business and a chance to make purchases at considerable less rates than if they bought of the Indian traders at San Carlos. The people in Globe are particularly kind to them and so far as I can learn deal justly with them, and the more respectable ones will not permit the unprincipled to impose upon them, or maltreat them in any way. The Indians also conduct themselves very properly, and all citizens with whom I have conversed speak very highly of their conduct while in Globe. About a dozen are now regularly employed there at various kinds of work, and they are encouraged as much as possible to seek work with citizens, as they thereby learn much that will be of benefit to them in the future.

Shortly after the Chiricahua outbreak, word was sent to the head of each band, that General CROOK wanted two hundred more scouts to take the field, and all who wished to go were invited to appear here next morning. It is difficult to say how many reported but almost every able bodied man came. It was difficult to tell which ones to take, when all were so eager to go. But a body of as fine men was selected as could well be secured in any country. They repeatedly told me they meant fight; that they intended to do the best they could, and reports from the field show that they have made good their promises. What these people need right here now, more than any thing else, is a steam grist-mill. It will do more toward making them self-sustaining, than any thing else that can be devised. They could sow wheat and thus obtain their own flour which is a great item in the expense of maintaining them. The saving on flour for one year would more than pay for building and running the mill.

They need also wagons and harness. Of agricultural implements they have sufficient for the present. Inspector ARMSTRONG, of the Interior Department, was here several days and said he would use his utmost endeavors towards procuring a mill.

In addition to my military duties I was appointed acting Indian agent, and took charge of the agency September 1st. There was a little feeling on the part of the Indians (manufactured for the occasion by interested parties), but that has passed away. Authority was given me immediately to purchase 50,000 pounds of barley of the Indians for agency use, at two and one-half cents per pound. Last year it was brought here from California at three and one-half cents, although the Indians had large quantities for sale.

I have put apprentices at work with blacksmith and carpenter, and promised them the positions as soon as they are able to fill them. I shall (if left in charge), induce them the coming year to raise more articles for their own consumption, and not so much for sale and gradually reduce the ration so that in time it will not be necessary to issue them food of any kind. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, peanuts, grapes and peaches, can be raised in abundance.

They have about 1,800 cattle, and with savings on the beef ration this year, I believe as many more can be bought, and in two or three years their increase will furnish sufficient beef. Probably some of the savings on the beef ration will be expend-

ed in the purchase of sheep, as there is always a market for wool, and there is abundant pasturage for thousands of them on the reservation, that could be used for no other purpose, and their increase is so rapid that their flesh will furnish sufficient meat for their consumption in two or three years.

On the evening of the 17th of May, one hundred and thirty-four Chiricahuas started to leave the reservation. I had just returned to San Carlos from a visit to them, and after remaining here five or six days, intended to return to Apache, and stay some time. I found the Chiricahuas peaceable and quiet and apparently much interested in farming and tending stock. They had made considerable preparation for farming extensively, and were so cheerful and so employed that there were no indications that they intended to do any thing but work hard all summer, and I was greatly encouraged by their appearance and behavior. Whether their outbreak was from sudden impulse, or had been planned for a long time, it is impossible to say. A most thorough examination of the subject failed to discover any cause for the outbreak. The departure of so many had a very bad influence on those remaining. They abandoned their farms on Turkey Creek and moved to the vicinity of Fort Apache, on east fork of White River, and have not done as much as could be wished in farming.

Sixteen hundred White Mountain Indians have been entirely self-sustaining for nearly three years. An extended visit to their camps on Cedar Creek, Carrizo Creek, Cibicu and Cañon Creeks, was made in August last. They have abundant crops of corn and barley, and are the most cheerful and contented Indians I have ever seen. If they had suitable implements they would do much better. One family, consisting of one man, one boy about sixteen, and one woman, built a dam across Carrizo, dug a ditch one quarter of a mile in length, cleared up the land, and raised three acres of barley, two acres of corn, about half an acre of beans, the same of melons and pumpkins, and all they had to work with was an old ax and a poor hoe.

Lieutenant GATEWOOD's report of these Indians is herewith forwarded, and gives a much more extended account of their achievements and needs than I can give from the short time I had to remain with them. One thing is that they are scattered and occupy about thirteen miles on each of the creeks before named, and it is quite difficult to get from any one creek to



another. They need a grist-mill and there are literally hundreds of places where a mill could be built and run by water-power at very small expense.

Lieutenant GATEWOOD has labored hard with these people, has maintained their rights, and done every thing in his power to assist and encourage them. In his efforts he has been ably assisted by Lieutenant ROACH.

Lieutenant DAVIS remained almost continually in camp of Chiricahuas and is entitled to great praise for his management of these fierce, reckless people, and although some of them escaped and have caused great trouble and expense, it was not through want of care or the exercise of sound judgment on his part. Nobody but those immediately connected with the care of Indians, know the hours and weeks of anxious thought and labor that are exercised. While I feel greatly mortified and ashamed that the Chiricahuas escaped, when I was placed here to guard against it, I cannot see, by looking back, that under similar circumstances, I should have acted differently, or that I should have advised any special care, in watching and guarding them, other than was taken.

To-day the Indians in this immediate vicinity are cheerful, industrious and obedient. There are no indications that they intend to do any thing wrong, but every thing goes to show that during the coming year they will be more industrious and peaceable than ever before, yet no one can say that in a week, or month, or day, some of them will not go on the war-path. The people that claim that they knew all the time that the Chiricahuas were going, ought to be held responsible for every outrage they have committed, for not reporting it to the proper authorities in time, and giving the sources of their information.

Should I be left in charge of this reservation during the coming year, I shall try by earnest, continuous labor to effect as much good as possible, believing that I shall be guided and supported by both Interior and War Departments in the performance of my duties.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.] F. E. PIERCE,

Captain 1st Infantry,

Comdg. Post and Act. Indian Agent.

## APPENDIX "O."

## FORT APACHE, ARIZONA,

SEPTEMBER 8, 1885.

*Captain F. E. Pierce, 1st Infantry,**Commanding San Carlos and**White Mountain Indian Reservation.*

SIR :

I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs among the White Mountain Indians for the current year.

In anticipation of this report I have visited the camps and farms of all the White Mountain Indians for the purpose of making as accurate an estimate as possible of the acreage and the probable amount of produce raised by them, as well as to observe their improvement in the manner of cultivation as compared with that of previous years.

I find, that while the acreage has increased to some extent in some localities, in others it has diminished, and that it shows but a slight increase over that of last year. I attribute this to the fact that the Indians living near the extreme edge of the reservation do not have the same incentive to raise crops for market as those living nearer the post, because of their greater facilities for self-support from hunting, and also because of the distance they have to transport their supplies. The Forestdale band have almost entirely deserted their former camp and are now living on the north fork of White River. Their action in this matter was caused by the failure of water and of course this materially reduced the acreage and yield. I expect better results from them hereafter, if they can be induced to remain where they are.

Unless there is an early frost or an unusual flood, I think that the yield for this year in all kinds of produce will be unprecedented, and I have already advised the Indians to sell whatever they could off the reservation. I was led to this for fear that the Quartermaster here could not take all their corn and the effect of a supply over the demands of a market might check them materially in their advance.

Their manner of cultivation is steadily improving and I believe that if they were properly supported and aided by the introduction of farming implements and tools, they would soon become

not only entirely self-sustaining but a source of help to the country in developing its agricultural interests.

I regret that at the date of this report the hay and barley for the post is being received and I am unable in consequence to give exact figures as to the amount of each which will be supplied by the Indians. At this date there have been 700,000 lbs. of hay and 65,000 lbs. of barley purchased by the Quartermaster.

Of course the amount of hay which will yet be furnished by them will be regulated by the amount required, in all about 1,800,000 lbs. As nearly as I can judge the total yield of barley will be about 80,000 lbs., or about double the quantity produced last year. If no misfortune happens the crops the yields of corn for this year should fully reach 3,500,900 lbs., including that retained by the Indians for their own consumption and for seed.

Cantalopes, watermelons, muskamelons, beans and pumpkins are raised by them to a considerable extent but only for their own consumption, their being no market for this class of produce. I think, however, there will be a quantity of beans over and above the amount required for their own use and for which a market may be found.

In addition to the industries above mentioned a few of the Indians—principally Chiricahuas—are delivering wood on the contract at the post of Fort Apache. I have no doubt that more would engage in this if it were not for the fact that the White Mountain Apaches have no wagons for hauling it.

The money received from personal subscription of charitable people has all been expended for sheep. There are now on this portion of the reservation 1,156 sheep, belonging to the White Mountain Apaches, and 1,000 sheep belonging to the Chiricahuas, all of which have been procured independent of Government aid.

I desire to call attention to the fact that these Indians, who are the only ones on the reservation approaching a status of self-support, are the only Indians discriminated against in encouragement in their efforts. This has retarded their progress to a very considerable extent and makes the showing for this year much less than it would have been, had they had the same opportunities for advancement as those accorded the other Indians.

There are now no cases of *tiswin* drunkenness among the White Mountain Apaches worthy of mention and I believe that the evil is effectually stamped out, and that the more reflective class among the Indians recognizes its bad effects and discountenances it.

I also desire to invite your attention to the peculiar state of affairs on the reservation existing at just the time the Indians were working at their crops and which to a great extent has prevented a greater yield. I refer to the Chiricahua outbreak and the consequent excitement of the remaining Indians, and to the fact that a great proportion of the male adults were taken away as scouts. It is a mistaken idea that the men do not work, and thus their absence has retarded the agricultural progress of these people for this year in two ways, first, the loss of their manual labor, and second, the moral effect of their presence so far as their families are concerned.

I earnestly ask your consideration of the propriety of allowing a mill to be erected on this portion of the reservation for the purpose of grinding the corn consumed by the Indians. Under existing circumstances they gather their corn while yet in the milk and dry it for winter use. I am quite sure that their manner of using it is productive of disease and I believe a mill erected and run under proper condition would not only advance them in health but that it would be a great source of encouragement to them to raise wheat as well as corn. I see no reason why they could not make a fairly successful wheat crop and at least avoid the payment of the exorbitant prices they now pay for flour. I especially urge consideration of this for the reason that the Indians themselves are very anxious that it should be done, and fully recognize its importance to them.

In conclusion I desire to state that these Indians evince a zeal in the way of improvement worthy of encouragement and in my opinion with proper help at just this time they will in a short period advance to such a degree that their future government will only be a matter of decent treatment; while on the other hand they would be equally quick to resent anything savoring of imposition of what they know to be their rights.

I append a statement of the agricultural condition of the White Mountain Apaches taken from all the data I have been able to reach. You will observe the amount of produce sold by them to date, which is of course in excess of the amount required by them for their own use. These Indians receive no rations and every dollars' worth sold represents an amount in excess of a reserve for actual sustenance.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed.] CHARLES B. GATEWOOD,  
1st Lieutenant 6th Cavalry.

Estimate of the amount of land under cultivation and crops raised by the White Mountain Indians in the vicinity of Fort Apache, A. T., during the year 1885:

Land under cultivation,	-	-	2,120	acres.
Barley raised,	-	-	80,000	lbs.
Corn	"	-	3,500,000	"

Sold by Indians to the Government:

Hay,	-	-	700,000	lbs.
Barley,	-	-	65,000	"

Probable amount of barley yet to be delivered, including that sold off the reservation, 15,000 lbs.

Hay yet to be delivered about 1,000,000 lbs.

The supply of hay could be increased far beyond these figures if there was a market for it.















